

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8 1911

四拜禮 號八月六英港香

336 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CENTS

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE PROUDLOCK CASE.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Singapore, June 8, 1.40 p.m.

At the Singapore Assizes to-day the murder trial was instituted, before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, of Mrs. Proudlock, who is charged with murdering a well-known planter of the Federated Malay States.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Proudlock asserted after she had shot Mr. Steward dead, that she used the weapon in defence of honour.

The Crown prosecutor alleges that Mr. Steward's call at Mrs. Proudlock's house was the result of an actual appointment and maintained in his opening statement that considerable doubt remained concerning the story of attempted rape.

Was the accused, he asked, justified in following up the deceased after the shooting when her sole alleged object was the defence of her honour?

[Of date May 2, we published the following telegram:—In connection with the tragic death of Mr. W. Steward, who is well-known through Selangor as the late manager of Salak South Mine, Mrs. Proudlock (wife of Mr. W. Proudlock, second master at the Victoria Institute, who is at present acting as headmaster in the absence of Mr. Shaw), has been committed for trial on a charge of murder.

The defence indicated, is that it is a case of justifiable homicide in defence of honour. It appears that the revolver had been purchased only a few days prior to the tragedy, for the alleged purpose of shooting practice.

A strange feature of the case is that there was no indication of blood on the verandah where several shots are said to have been fired, but it is stated that there was blood on the lady's hands and clothing.

It is understood that Mrs. Proudlock has no recollection of what happened after the shooting on the verandah; but the fact of the body and revolver being found thirty paces away argues that she followed the deceased while he fled.

The deceased's face and machine-tosh were scorched by proximity to the weapon.

Mr. Steward is reputed to have been a quiet, likeable man.

Mrs. Proudlock is now residing with her father, Mr. Charter, of the Public Works Department.—"Straits Times."

Dr. Oman.—The true victory of life is not in being independent, but in being dependent on the right things.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

AT THE CORONATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 8, 7.20 a.m.

Admiral Togo and General Nogi, the Japanese representatives at the Coronation of King George, have arrived in London by the Kama Maru.

On their arrival they were met by a British naval attaché at Tillybury Docks.

The Japanese Ambassador together with the personnel of the Japanese Embassy met the distinguished visitors at St. Paneras Station.

Admiral Togo, General Nogi and party are staying at Hyde Park Hotel.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE CITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 8, 7.20 a.m.

General Madero entered Mexico City amidst scenes of the wildest enthusiasm.

At four o'clock on the following morning a severe earthquake wrecked the Artillery Barracks in Mexico City.

Seventy soldiers were buried in the debris. It is estimated that fifty more have been killed or injured.

OBITUARY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 8, 7.20 a.m.

M. Rouvier, ex-Premier of France, is dead.

POLICE COURT.

To-Day. Before Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. Hazeland.

Landing Opium Without Permit.

Mr. Trutman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted a Chinaman for landing 3,200 dollars worth of opium from the Hongkong Maru without a permit. He did not press the case, believing there was no intention to defraud. A fine of \$10 and costs was imposed.

Absent Minded!
A Chinaman was charged with having unlawfully in his possession a quantity of opium. When charged formally he denied all knowledge of it, though at the time of his apprehension it was in his hand! He afterwards said a friend gave it to him. He was fined \$10.

Heavy Gambling Fines.
Eight gamblers from the first floor of 47 Stanley-st., were brought up for trial. The first was fined \$100 or two months' hard labour, the second \$25 or one month and the remainder \$3 each.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH COLUMN ATTACKED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 7, 2.5 p.m.

From Tangier, Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that the French relief column under General Moinier, while operating against the insurgents around Foz, was attacked at Rasclma on the 2nd instant by swarms of Moorish horsemen.

In face of a heavy rifle and mitrailleuse fire, the Moorish cavalry charged to within a distance of one hundred yards of the French lines.

The insurgents only retired when their lines had been decimated. The fighting lasted for eight hours.

On the French side the losses included a surgeon major and three legionaries killed and thirteen wounded.

The Moorish losses were heavy.

GERMANS IN MOROCCO.

DEMAND EXPLANATIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 7, 2.5 p.m.

A Berlin message states that the German Legation at Tangier has been instructed to make investigations into the circumstances attending the expulsion from Morocco by the French of Dobdu of the expedition representing Mannesmann mining interests.

LIENSHAN'S NEW HARBOUR.

One of the first enterprises, if not the very first, to which the Manchurian portion of the "Four-Power" loan will be devoted, says the "Japan Mail," is the construction of a good harbour at Lienshan, and the building of a branch line to bring the new harbour into direct communication with the Peking-Mukden Railway. This will be a serious menace to the prosperity and development of Tsien. In fact, as an anonymous official observes in the columns of the "Yorodzu Chohu," Japan will have to consider whether the natural disadvantages of Tsien do not disqualify it for competition with Lienshan, and whether it may not be advisable to take speedy steps for equipping Port Arthur to attract the junk traffic.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE MINT.

[("SHUN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

The President of the Board of Communications is strongly in favour of buying copper sheetings from Japan for minting purposes. Accordingly, the Board of Finance has telegraphed to a Chinese official in Tokyo to order the sheetings without delay.

TO PREVENT ILL FEELING.

[("SHUN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

Censor Chan has memorialised the Throne to the effect that there is always a certain amount of ill feeling existing between the police courts and the courts of justice in the various provinces and as a consequence the civil duties are neglected. An Imperial decree has been issued instructing the Board of Punishment to investigate into the matter.

PUNISHING CRIMINALS.

[("SHUN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 6.

The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces have memorialised the Throne to the effect that they should be empowered to have all criminals executed on the spot. The Minister of the Investigation Reform Bureau strongly objected, on the ground that punishment of criminals rests with the judges and not with the authorities.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

[("SHUN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

The British and French Ministers in Peking have requested the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Dalai Lama should be sent back to Tibet and replaced in his former office. The Cabinet Ministers are at a loss what to do.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

[("SHUN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

The Board of Finance, the Board of Punishments and the Board of Interior have held several conferences about the suppression of opium in China.

GOVERNOR OF KIRIN.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

The Governor of Kirin intends to tender his resignation.

DRAGON-BOAT FESTIVAL.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

It is reported that the cost of the Dragon-boat Festival presents sent to the Throne by Prince Ching is about \$40,000.

MINING IN CHINA.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 7.

It is reported that the Anglo-French Lung Hing Co. are considering the retrocession of mining concessions of seven prefectures to China, owing to difficulties of communication and transmission of products.

SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The game Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. Craigongower, played on Wednesday afternoon on the Y.M.C.A. grounds resulted in a score of 50 to 20 with one match unplayed.

Wei Wing Lok and Wong Po Kie beat Taylor and Braga 8-3, Basa and Braga 9-2, Rose and Kow 8-3.

Ko Po Sham and Rev. A. D. Stewart beat Basa and Braga 6-5, Rose and Kow 9-2, and lost to Taylor and Braga 4-7.

Wong Po Keung and Mohler beat Taylor and Braga 7-4, Basa and Braga 8-3. Total: Chinese Y.M.C.A., 50; Craigongower, 20.

Tennis League Match

Watsons v. Civil Service. The following match was played on Wednesday on Civil Service ground and resulted in a win for Watson's by 53 games to 45.

Scores:
Humphreys and Clark beat Pitt and McEwen... 8.3
beat Atkinson and Pile 7.4
beat Biden and Wood... 9.2
Capell and Millar lost to Pitt and McEwen 4.7
lost to Atkinson and Pile 5.6
lost to Biden and Wood 2.0
Happ and Phillips beat Pitt and McEwen... 7.4
beat Atkinson and Pile... 6.5
lost to Biden and Wood 5.6

THE INTERPORT DINNER.

At the Shanghai Club last Friday night the customary dinner was held in honour of the teams which have competed in this year's interport cricket match. A large number of guests were present besides the members of the teams, and over the gathering Mr. A. P. Wood, President of the Shanghai Cricket Club, presided.

After the covers had been removed the usual loyal toast was given, and the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Teams." In doing so he wished prosperity to the Hongkong Cricket Club. It would be Shanghai's turn to go to Hongkong next, and they looked forward to the very jolly time that Hongkong always gave them. There were several first class cricketers there well-known to Shanghai, who had been unable to come here, but it was always the same—it was difficult to get a team together to go away. Interport matches, however they might be, served to promote good feeling between Hongkong, Shanghai, and the outports. In conclusion, he congratulated Mr. McEwen on his bowling, and also the youngest members of the home team for the splendid stand they made at a critical part of the game when they put up 55 runs during their partnership (applause). He proposed the health of "The Teams."

Replying on behalf of the visitors Mr. A. C. E. Elborough, Captain of the Hongkong Eleven, mentioned that he had a telegram from Dick Hancock reading, "Prosit, better luck next time. Heartiest congratulations Shanghai eleven." He would congratulate Shanghai, for they had shown themselves the better eleven. They had to thank Shanghai, and particularly the members of the Cricket Club for their hospitality, and he hoped they would see Shanghai down in Hongkong soon (applause).

Capt. Barrett replied on behalf of the Shanghai team, and remarked that his experience of Hongkong was that Shanghai's hospitality could hardly compare with that of Hongkong. He agreed with Mr. Elborough that Shanghai were the better side, and he sympathized with him in that he had brought up a team which was not quite representative of Hongkong. He himself had had the same experience in Hongkong. In regard to taking teams away, he could not help thinking that perhaps a little more pressure ought to be put on taipans to let their men away (Hear, hear). In future years this match would be remembered as McEwen's match, and he had much pleasure in presenting Mr. McEwen with the cricket ball, suitably engraved. Capt. Barrett pitched the ball to the recipient who made a neat catch amid applause.

Mr. McEwen replied, and thereafter Mr. E. C. Pearce proposed "The Guests" to which Sir Haviland de Saumarez replied. During the evening songs were rendered by Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, Mr. V. Meyer, and the Rev. A. J. Walker.—"N. C. D. News."

"JOHN BULL" AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury on the 11th ult., concluded the trial, which had occupied 12 days, of an action brought against "John Bull" by Mr. F. J. Ronald, chief valuer to the Law Guarantee Society. The plaintiff sought damages in respect of an alleged libellous article in an issue of "John Bull," imputing incompetence and dishonesty, and attributing to such incompetence and dishonesty the losses that led to the winding up of the Society. The jury, after an absence of 1-1/2 hours, returned a verdict for the defendant. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Custom Rates.

The Shanghai Custom House rates of exchange for June are as follows:—

£1 at 28-5 1-10	21
HK. Tls. 7.41	
Francs at 306	HK. Tls. 1
	Francs 3.41
Marks at 247-1.2	HK. Tls. 1
	Marks 2.76
Gold \$ at \$58-7.8	Gold \$1
	HK. Tls. 1.52
Yen at 84-1.4	HK. Tls. 1
	Yen 1.32
Rupees at 15	HK. Tls. 1
	Rupees 2.02
Mex. \$ at 1.50	HK. Tls. 1
	Mex. \$1.50

Quotations.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on June 2:—

Minischappij, etc., in Langkat, Id. Tls. 100 cash.	
Anglo-Java Estates, Id. Tls. 5-3.4 cash.	
Cheng Rubber Estates, Id. Tls. 3-1.2 cash.	
Padang Rubber Estates, Id. Tls. 7 cash.	
Tobong Rubber & Tapioca Estate Co. Tls. 17 cash.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Id. Tls. 94 cash.	

Rubber Output.

Messrs. Sturmann & Martin, General Agents of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., say that the output of dry rubber for the month of May was 650 lb.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons state that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Agents in Penang of the Padang Rubber Estate that the output of dry rubber for the month of May was 1,376 lb.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the Alma Estates, Ltd., are informed that the output of rubber from the Estate for the month of May was 1,850 lb.

The Weather Forecast.



June 7th at	
10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer 29.92	29.85
Temperature ... 85	84
Humidity 76	74
Rainfall 0.24	—

On the 8th at 11.30 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly on the E. coast of China and over Japan, and fallen a little over the Bonins, the Luchoos and Luzon.

Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea and still in moderate excess of the normal over the China coast and Japan. It is relatively low over N. Annam and Tongking.

Moderate S.E. and E. winds are still indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.24 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.E. and E. winds, moderate; showery, fine intervals.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. wind, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoche, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoche, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$14,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS: Meeting \$1,000,000 at 2%.....15,000,000
Silver.....15,250,000
\$31,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry J. Kewick—Chairman
G. H. McDermott, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq. J. R. Lennemann, Esq.
G. H. Balloch, Esq. F. Lieb, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq. E. Shullim, Esq.
G. F. Frieland, Esq. H. A. Sieb, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3/4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3/4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3/4 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....16,850,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 1 ".....2-1/2 " " "

TAKIO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [10]

Banks.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP.....\$14,000,000.
PAID-UP.....\$14,000,000.
PAID-UP.....\$14,000,000.

BERLIN. CALCUTTA. HAMBURG. HANKOW.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tientsin. Tientsin. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHMIDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

Intimations.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Ngill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

ASTONG British Corporation Re-
gistered under Hongkong Onli-
nances and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$17,855,885.00

Assets.....8,415,250.00

Income for Year.....3,668,559.00

Insurance Fund.....8,216,813.00

L. EFFERTS Hongkong,
KNOX, Esq., Canton, Macau
District Manager, and the
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Philippines.
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq.

C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property,
&c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE
good for storage of Wines and
other articles. Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des
Voeux Road, Central.

FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor
of College Chambers for Offices (2
minutes from Clock Tower) can be let
separately. Rent moderate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DODDLE
STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDINGS,
4A, Praya East.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.
No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
OFFICES in King's BUILDINGS,
4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA
EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS.
East corner of Observation
Place. The Trams stop at the
door.

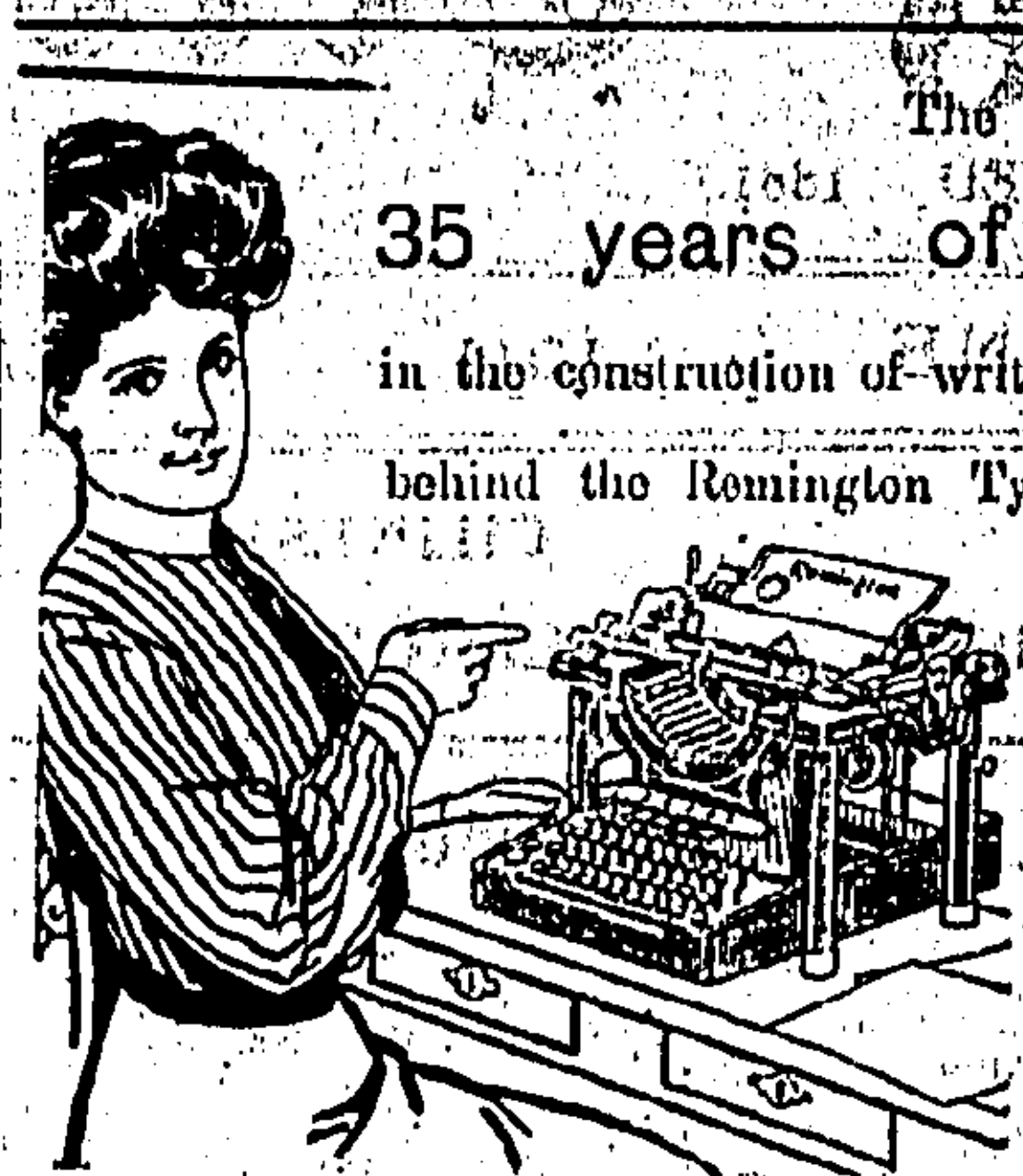
Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS
adjoining the new Seaman's
Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [169]

Intimations.



35 years of experience
in the construction of writing machines which are
behind the Remington Typewriter mean, every-
thing to the purchaser.
He knows that he is
getting a reliable ma-
chine when he buys a
REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON.
General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [107]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDGS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).
Manufactured from the Highest
Grades of Bright Virginia
Tobacco, and packed in Air
tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.
LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNSE ALPS MILK CO
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

1981

Intimations.

THE
PREMIER CHAMPAGNE
POMMERY AND GRENO
IN
MAGNUMS, QUARTS and PINTS.

Sole Agents,
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS and
RESTAURATEURS. [1121]

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RESIDENTS OF
HONGKONG.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The management of the Bijou Cinema-
graph Vaudeville, will show from TO-
NIGHT a film dealing exclusively
with the preparation of the famous
BERNESE ALPS MILK.

Sole Agents:
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Hongkong & China. [1163]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

20 ROUNDS GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE

between
ROY KENNY,
Middle-weight Champion of the Orient,
and
F. MIL CARLSON,
Heavy-weight Champion of the Philippines,
at the
BELLE VIEW STADIUM,
at 5 p.m. on the 22nd June.
Watch for further announcements. Three preliminaries.
\$10, \$5, \$3. [1169]

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PALACE HALL OF THE
COLONY.

THE TWO COLLIERS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1165]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th Aug., 1910. [51]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS
CONTRACTORS.
230, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 899.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [50]

SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
people here believe, that they can get
better fitting glasses at our place
than anywhere else in the Colony.
No charge for sight testing.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately
filled.

IN LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Agallier St.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [119]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

What they Think
China Mail.

The Siberian Mail.

We have not exhausted the
complaints which from time to
time reach us relative to this
important question. There is, for
example, the strange fact that
small coasting steamers are often
utilised in transporting the mails
when larger and faster boats are
available. Hongkong is about
the farthest port which can receive
any marked advantage from the
use of the Siberian route, and that
is only all the more reason why
our necessities should be given
the fullest consideration. Every-
body agrees that there is a woeful
lack of system about the way in
which our inward Siberian mails
are at present handled. Its high
time order was evolved out of the
existing chaos, which is most
bewildering to everybody. This
is another matter on which our
Unofficial Legislative Councillors
may worthily agitate.

Coming of Age.

Whether the present conditions
under which the British Empire
is kept together are the best possi-
ble or not is another question.
Considering that in United South
Africa another Dominion has been
created on exactly the same lines,
presumably statesmen view the
arrangement with favour. But
apart from that it is always ad-
visable to put aside sentiment and
look facts straight in the face once
in a while, so that an unprejudiced
opinion may be formed. The
Dominions have now come of age,
we are told, and if coming of age
means assuming the responsibilities
of life, then presumably a
change in the attitude of the respec-
tive components of the British
Empire towards each other is
signified. But coming of age also
very often means a breaking of
the parental leading strings; but
in the present case it may rather
be said there is a growth of the
Imperial sense—a new feeling of
solidarity, which, in spite of con-
flicting interests, may in time
develop to form a nucleus for a
more extensive solidarity among
the world's nations in time to come.

Indo-China Affairs.

The position of Governor-
General of Indo-China has never
been a bed of roses. There has
always been much bickering be-
tween the various interests in-
volved, hence what would be
praised by one section would be
as violently condemned by the
other. And even in the matter of
Governors it has been decidedly
a case of too many cooks. It is
pleasant to learn that despite the
attacks made upon him M. Klo-
bukowski has emerged from the
ordure with flying colours, which
can hardly be said of his oppo-
nent. M. Violette has since been
obliged to qualify and modify
many of the assertions and asser-
tions made by him. It is a
significant commentary that M.
Klobukowski will shortly be
selected for an important diplo-
matic post. To his successor no
doubt a welcome will be extended,
but it will take some time for
him to grasp the intricate prob-
lems involved. The post needs
a man of energy and resolution,
and it is to be hoped that in M.
Sarrant the French Government
has found the right man for the
place.

TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE.

There are two sacred and ab-
solutely authentic skulls of the
late lamented Oliver Cromwell in
existence at the present time, and
they are both in the possession of
respectable and unimpeachable
owners. One belongs to that seat
of vast learning and inimitable
integrity, Oxford University, and
the other to a worthy scion of the
cloth, the Rev. H. R. Wilkinson.
Each proud owner is quite sure
that his skull is the only original,
and hoary old scientific gray-
beards have entered the fray on
both sides and they are all writing
to the papers about it. We have
decided not to back the phrase
about the one being whom he was
a boy, etc. For our part we al-
ways knew Oliver was an un-
common sort of man and we are
inclined to think both owners are
right. —Los Angeles Times.

PERAK'S PROGRESS.

Increases in Imports and Exports.

The Perak Administration Report for 1910 has just been compiled and issued, by Mr. R. G. Watson, Acting British Resident, and the following are some of the outstanding points in it:—

The revenue for the whole year, from returns supplied by the Treasurer, Federated Malay States, is given as \$14,229,799; this represents an increase over the estimate of \$1,208,257, giving an actual surplus for the year's working of \$2,169,234; the increase over the receipts for 1909 is \$682,325.

In this revenue is included \$5,097,444, on account of Federal receipts; this is \$952,952 more than the estimate, and \$837,723 in excess of the amount allotted to the State in the previous year.

The duty on tin and tin-ore produced \$4,070,742 against an estimate of \$1,000,000, showing a slight decrease on the collections in 1909.

The duty on cultivated rubber produced \$193,098, more than three times as much as in the previous year, on an estimate of \$75,000; import duty on spirits is returned at \$503,405, and corn and coconuts brought in \$12,098, more than twice the amount credited in 1909.

The actual expenditure for the year was \$12,060,565, representing a saving of \$1,911,596; the figures in 1909 were \$11,781,554. There were savings under almost every head of expenditure; the principal items being:—

Personal Emoluments \$ 89,237
Other Charges 64,472
Federal 1,478,604
Works and Building... 111,014
Roads and Bridges..... 91,239

Trade Prosperity.

The volume of trade in the State showed an increase of \$9,328,174 as compared with 1909. Excluding bullion and specie the total value of the exports and imports was \$65,533,243, equivalent to \$7,045,545, an increase of 10-1-2 per cent. Imports increased by 8-0-4 per cent, and exports 20-5-3 per cent.

The total weight of tin-ore exported was 555,534 piculs, valued at \$32,087,152, as against 610,718 piculs and \$30,940,062 in 1909.

The amount of Para rubber exported was 18,976 piculs valued at \$7,733,485, as against 7,184 piculs with a value of \$2,430,755, an increase in output of 164-1-4 per cent, and in value of 218-15 per cent.

The Padi Harvest.

With the exception of the Krian district, it can hardly be said that the past season was a good one for padi; almost all the collectors who have referred to it have reported that the harvest was hardly up to the average. In Upper Perak, where the small irrigation schemes have been of great assistance, the harvest has been satisfactory, but in Lower Perak, on the other hand, from which a good return was not unreasonably to be expected, the result leaves much to be desired. The vagaries of the season have no doubt had something to do with this state of affairs—drought when the young plants are first put out, and too much rain when the crop is about to be harvested, do not conduce to a good crop, but it is possible that the change in local conditions is responsible for yet more. Where the rubber planter is firmly established the Malay often finds that there is more congenial employment afforded than the wearisome toil of digging over his small holding for an exiguous return.

In Krian, the 1910 crop is reported to have been a good one, and the prospects for the current year are, on the whole, equally good, especially in Gunung Semangol, Bagan Serai, Bagan Tiang and Tanjung Pindang mukims. The export of padi from the district during the year was 241,863 piculs, and the Kuala Kurau Rice Mill purchased 260,800 piculs of local grown padi.

The cry is still for some skilled assistance to show the cultivator how to combat the dreaded ulat, and how to make the best use of the poorer soils. There are in the neighbourhood of Simpang Lima, in Krian, some 1,000 acres of land which have year by year yielded very poor crops.

The approximate acreage under padi is given as 86,603 acres.

Coconuts Increasing.

The area under cultivation in coconuts is given as 60,088 acres. This is 2,863 acres more than in 1909, and 1,240 acres of this were planted by Europeans. One hundred and seventy thousand acres were taken up during the year for cultivation by Europeans in the mukims of the Perak river delta, and more is still being asked for in the same district—Lower Perak.

The total area planted with rubber is given by the Director of Agriculture at 83,890 acres. Of this, 15,612 acres were opened this year. The number of rubber estates opened in the State was 155; the total rubber crop for 1910 is put at 2,962,218 lbs.

The Mining.

The total output of tin and tin-ore amounted to 421,335 piculs, showing, as compared with 1909, a decrease of 40,330 piculs; the average output for the last ten years is 436,273 piculs.

The following table gives the figures for the past three years:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Piculs.	478,701	115,376	100,867
Tin-ore	389,082	346,289	311,468
Total	467,783	461,665	412,335

The approximate value of the output was \$32,039,725, equivalent to 2s. 4d. to about £3,808,603, the output of the previous year being valued at £3,662,500.

The total duty on this output was \$4,147,908, an increase of \$50,400. The average local price was \$77-5-1 per picul as compared with \$68 in 1909.

The mining census taken in December showed that 91,165 labourers were employed on mines, as compared with 97,473 in 1909. The area of land alienated for mining is returned at 148,329 acres, which gives a return of 1-3-1 labourers per acre.

THE AMERICAN RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.

The "Times of Ceylon" learns by mail that the General Rubber Company was acting for the United States Rubber Company, in purchasing the properties of the New Asahan Tobacco Company. These consist of eight concessions in Asahan on the East Coast of Sumatra and amount to 70,000 acres. It is proposed to plant rubber on a large scale. The Company has previously acquired two estates totalling 16,000 acres, also in Sumatra.

The latest purchase may have some beneficial effect on a depressed share market, for it shows that the United States Rubber Company at least in this providing for a portion of its future requirements, does not consider seriously the danger to the plantation industry of synthetic rubber. Presumably, too, it is believed that the new uses which are before the rubber industry will not only require all the rubber now planted—at lower levels of course—but lead to the further opening and planting of large tracts of land.

RUBBER COMPANY.

Messrs F. W. Barker and Co., Local Agents of the Lamadon Rubber Estates Limited, have been advised by telegram that after making allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the net profit for the year ended 31st December 1910 is £25,000 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—Final Dividend 17-1-2 per cent, making 30 per cent. for the year, Reserve £10,000, Bonus Fund £3,000, Carry Forward £7,875.

As Agents of the Leabury Rubber Estates they have been advised by telegram that after making allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the net profit for the year ended 31st December 1910 is £26,750 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—Final Dividend 17-1-2 per cent, making 27-1-2 per cent. for the year, Reserve £3,000, Bonus Fund £1,300, Carry Forward £1,200.

Bishop of Lincoln.—The England of old time, is being rapidly transformed into the England of industrial democracy.

PULAU BATAM ESTATE.

Question of Fraudulent Misrepresentation.

Before the acting Chief Justice, Sir Archibald Law, in the Singapore Supreme Court, on May 31st, Council addressed the court in the action brought by Mr. Robert Passmore Silby, an engineer, of Shanghai, to recover from Mr. John Graham Boyd, broker, of Singapore, (1) \$124,315-9-6 for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the use of plaintiff and (2) for \$118,022-23 damages for breach of contract to sell land, of which sum \$32,307-9-5 are for special damage. Mr. R. St. J. Braddell, with whom was Mr. J. G. Campbell, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Stevens represented defendant.

As was announced in our special telegraphic columns on the date in question, judgment in the case was reserved.

Mr. Braddell, replying to the address of his learned friend, observed that Silby made his contract on the guarantee and Boyd had not shown that plaintiff did not rely on that guarantee. It was surprising when complaint was made as to the deficiency. Boyd made no suggestion of non-reliance, and it was more surprising still that in his letter where he offered to forgo part of the purchase price he said the consideration for doing so was that Silby should forgo any right he might have under his guarantee—a clear admission that he knew plaintiff was relying on that guarantee. Now he had the courage to come to the court and try to force this action of his down our throats.

Defence Insufficient.

Going to the law in regard to fraudulent misrepresentation, Mr. Stevens had contended that even though the defendant had not the remotest idea how many acres were in this property and even though he made the statement without any knowledge, yet that was not fraudulent. Where misrepresentation is made by a vendor in a material matter such as the present the court would presume there was fraudulent intent because there was a duty cast on him to be an honest man. The only way Boyd could defend himself was by showing knowledge or belief.

Counsel commented on the carelessness with which defendant gave his evidence, and said that on the question of his making representations so carelessly as to amount to fraud Boyd had stated he had been for eight hours on the estate before March 10, that he had gone there in order to see the estate with a view of acquiring an option over it and of selling it to a third party. Boyd with his knowledge of rubber, having sold estates previously might have been regarded as an expert. But what could he have done on Pulau Batam for over eight hours? There was nothing to prevent him from thoroughly inspecting the estate, informing himself of the conditions and obtaining other facts especially as he speaks Chinese. He said he obtained his knowledge from Chinese brokers who pencilled it on paper and that he had taken typewritten copies of it and distributed them broadcast after destroying the original. That made his position very much worse. It was idiotic.

The Shortage.

Boyd approached the Chinese brokers with the knowledge that the estate was alleged to contain 1,500 acres and that the trees were planted 14 by 14. It had been shown in evidence that by such planting 100,000 trees would occupy 450 acres. 1,500 acres was considerably more than three times 450. So that he went to get the option with the knowledge that there ought to have been 300,000 trees. Boyd said he never worked out the figures, but on re-examination admitted he was struck with the inconsistency between 100,000 trees and 1,500 acres. Those two points were irreconcilable. 200,000 trees only gives 900 acres. Boyd comes to court defending the false statement of his by saying he got the particulars from the owners and brokers and yet he never called one of them. If a man could do all he had done and turn round and say that was not fraud, would he be surprised. Where a man made a statement wilfully and recklessly knowing it would in-

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25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 414. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1128]

TO LET.—1 suite of rooms in Knitford Terrace. Drawing room, bedroom, bath and board. Apply No. 1 Knitford Terrace, Kowloon. [1178]

A VERY COOL ROOM with Board will be vacant shortly. Conduit Road. Address—X, care of "Hongkong Telegraph." [1182]

duces another to pay money and not caring whether it was true or not, then it was fraud. Boyd had not even proved that someone else had made this statements to him.

Continuing, on the following morning, Mr. Braddell dealt with Boyd's report and said that really what was done with the plaintiff was that a sort of confidence trick was played upon him. If Boyd knowing Boyd had valued at a price which would give him \$100,000 profit, got Hargreaves to persuade Silby into accepting that report, the matter could not be brushed aside as Mr. Stevens wished to do. Hargreaves' demeanour in the witness box was that of a man who knew there was an accusation against him and who came to explain something away and was very eager to help the defendant's case. In fact, he deliberately attempted to throw dust into his Lordship's eyes.

Counsel commented severely upon the evidence given by Hargreaves whom he suggested had, with others, committed perjury. He knew he was a European and was very sorry to have to suggest it, but Europeans had been known to commit perjury at home. How incorrect and how untrue the story of the defence was might be seen by their answer to the charge of planting Boyd's report on Silby.

BISHOP OF KOREA.

The Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, vicar of St. Alban, Birmingham, who has been nominated to the vacant Missionary Bishopric in Korea, says in a letter to the congregation that he had been so urgently requested by the Archbishop of Canterbury to accept the bishopric that he felt compelled to do so.

Mr. Trollope is the second son of Mr. Charles Brown Trollope, and is about 48 years of age. He graduated in 1882 from New College, Oxford (second class in Moderations; third class in Lit. Hum.), and was ordained deacon and priest in the diocese of Norwich, where he was curate of Great Yarmouth under the present Archbishop of Huddersfield. His intimate knowledge of Korea dates from 1890, when he joined the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel there as chaplain to Bishop Corfe and chief missionary under him, and from 1896 to 1902 was vicar-general. Since 1905 he has been commissary in England for the Bishop.

In 1902 he succeeded the late Rev. R. W. Dolling at St. Saviour, Poplar, and in 1910 the patronage trustees of Keble College appointed him to St. Alban, Bordesley. His knowledge of the language, his experience of the local conditions, and his type of Churchmanship make his appointment eminently suitable and give promise of an increase in the extent of the Anglican mission in Korea, which at present is very small compared with the Roman Catholic and the American organizations.

Rev. C. G. Gardner.—The key to efficient poor-law work is painstaking, detailed consideration of every case as it arises.

Mr. Frederick Kitchener.—A great many pianoforte recitals are, in reality, ordeals of the most trying nature to those who attend them.

Public Company

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 7th June, to SATURDAY, 10th June, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th May, 1911. [1164]

Intimations

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th instant, the following additional Cars will be run:—

WEEKS.	DAYS.
7.15 a.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.10 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	

SUNDAYS.
9.15 a.m. 10.30 p.m.
8.10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m.

The service between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1170]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO. YAUMATI.

Established 1809.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD, Manager. Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [981]

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AMSTERDAM AND

BATAVIA.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to

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at CURRENT RATES.

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SHIPCHANDLERS,

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MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar., 1911. [990]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

30th April, 1911. [1000]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

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THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru," (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri.
\$40	Dairen (").....Ar.	6.00 a.m.	"	"
	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	1.60 p.m.	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden (").....Ar.	2.05 "	"	"
	(").....Lv.	8.30 "	"	"
Y11.60	Changchun (").....Ar.	9.30 "	"	"
	(Russian Train).....Lv.	9.10 a.m.	"	"
Y 9.60	Harbin (").....Ar.		"	"

Connecting at Harbin with

State Ex-press from Moscow

State Ex-press from Moscow

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt & Liskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS STOUT in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition Western Union.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911.

A LAUGHABLE PROPOSAL.

Home papers say that China has set about the suppression of the opium trade, with a vigour that will be an example to the world at large of her determination to extirpate the plague, that is really troubling her more than any of the pestilential epidemics that have raged throughout the Far East. Within the last five years the production of opium in China has been reduced by at least seventy per cent, and it is thought that if the government progress upon the lines that have been adopted during the last few years, the world will see in the short space of two years the total reduction of internal production.

That the trade is totally indefensible no one will for a moment deny, and at the same time it will be admitted that the fostering of this form of vice by the Indian Government, despite the defence that they are only supplying a demand, is one of the darkest blot that have stained the pages of the history of civilization for

the past century. After some hesitation, Lord Morley has taken the only course open to one who has publicly recognised the traffic in the drug to be a huge moral evil. He has promised that, instead of merely reducing the production of opium in India by ten per cent. per annum, he will reduce it pari passu with the reduction that is annually brought about by the Chinese themselves, and in the meantime he will allow the Celestial Government to trouble the duty on the imported drug. Such a step is fraught with great sacrifice to the Indian revenue and it is estimated that the loss from first to last will be about £4,500,000.

There are still a number of merchants who are sufficiently incredulous, as to doubt the Chinese reforming zeal, and these gentlemen have purchased the stock of Indian opium, remaining in hand, to the amount of twenty thousand chests, representing a cash value of over four millions sterling. What they will do with this, remains to be seen, for the Chinese government says that they will only allow the speculators six months to get rid of the drug and this, the holders declare, will entail to them absolute ruin. A laughable proposition comes from a clergyman, that the public should come to their assistance and by means of a public subscription raise the money to purchase the stock in Bengal and the treaty ports and publicly burn the same as an object lesson to the Far East of the sincerity of John Bull in dealing with this question. While admiring the spirit that is undoubtedly underlying the proposal we cannot help being struck with the foolishness of a suggestion that a few speculators who were quite willing to take a profit, if their opinions have been backed up by actuality, should be rescued from the results of their errors of judgment by the charitable public. We shall next see Mission House subscriptions being raised or the victims of hazardous speculation in the rubber boom and in fact the only logical conclusion to such a precedent will be a provision by the public against any individual losses in commerce. Before attempting to carry out any such heroic scheme it would be better to concentrate all the available force and do our most to strengthen Lord Morley's hand against those of Lord Hardinge and the Indian Ministry. The Chinese agreement has not yet been signed and that the Indian Government will resist to the bitter end all attempts to deprive them of their morally indefensible revenue no one will for a moment doubt.

DAY BY DAY.

The young women who invest what little they can spare in many of the atrocities of dress do so in the pathetic belief that they are making themselves beautiful. They cannot see with the eyes of others, so they can never know that they are only making themselves hideous, even in the sight of the men whose opinions they most value. There is nothing more fetching as a simple dress if it be scrupulously clean.

A medical man says typhoid fever can be cured by chewing large quantities of tobacco. Then it is the typhoid fever for us.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. C. H. D. St. Clair, A.S.C., has been amended to read from 14th June to 7th August, 1911, inclusive.

We understand that a local company is to be formed at an early date with the view of starting a most up-to-date aerated water factory in Hongkong. The whole of the capital was readily subscribed.

The Glasgow Corporation has decided to offer the freedom of the City to Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

A Chinaman named A. Chow was fined £20 and costs at Liverpool for conducting a lottery at a Chinese seamen's boarding-house.

It is announced that the late Miss Susan Cramb, of Helensburgh, has bequeathed £8,000 to Glasgow University for the endowment of a Chair of Music.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. D. Arthur, I.M.S., Officiating Medical Officer, 8th Rajputas, has been amended to read from 4th June to 2nd August, 1911.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have (according to an answer given in the House of Commons by Mr. Dudley Ward) insured the Abbey for £50,000 for the Coronation celebrations.

Prince and Princess Fushimi, who recently proceeded home to represent Japan at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, are returning by the Mishima Maru (Capt. Moses) on her next trip from England.

To-day, coolies were busy cutting down branches from the trees alongside Queen's Road East. A correspondent asks if this is a repetition of the Government's previous practice of sacrificing our few arboreal beauties in order to make good depleted revenue?

Portraits have been presented to Queen's College by two distinguished alumni of the institution—Mr. Lau Chin Pak and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz. Both gentlemen occupy distinguished positions in the public life of the Colony and are holders of His Majesty's commission as Justices of the Peace.

The Yokohama Office of the C. P. R. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. "Montezuma," sent at 1 a.m. Wednesday, 7th June, when the vessel was 754 miles distant from Japan, advising all well, and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama on Friday, the 9th June, at noon.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at Prince's Restaurant, London, Mr. Justice Scrutton referred to recent verdicts in libel actions, and said that while newspapers must take their share of responsibility, the doctrine of fair comment ought to be one of the articles of the Magna Charta of newspapers.

The Collier Sisters made their debut at the new Victoria Theatre last night and were given a rousing reception. The Sisters' reputation as bright vaudeville artists preceded them here, which was well justified by the undoubted talent which they displayed last night. Their repertoire is an extensive one, so that variety can always be assured to patrons.

A recent "Central News" message from Cannes, dated Monday, says that Mr. Chamberlain within the last few days had been very far from well, suffering from a bad attack of gout, accompanied by much fever. He had on Monday, however, completely recovered, and his doctor stated that he had never known his patient so full of fun and anecdote. Mr. Chamberlain, the doctor said, had made an excellent rally, and was getting quite fit for his journey on May 20. He had been amusing him with some delightful tales about the peculiarities of noted people.

A luncheon to welcome Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox on her return from a journey in Japan, Hongkong, Burma, India, and Ceylon was held at the Connaught Rooms in London. Mr. S. B. W. Gay presided. It was mentioned that Mrs. Wilcox never made speeches, but instead an ode written by her in honour of the Coronation was read. Replying to the toast of "Literature," Mr. W. T. Stead said that though Mrs. Wilcox might not be a woman suffragist, one of her poems had been adopted with enthusiasm as a war song of that cause. Mrs. Wilcox replied that her muse might be a suffragist, but she was not.

A CHAT WITH BISHOP MOULE.

53 Years in China.

What of the Future?

[Our Own Correspondent.]

A venerable gentleman enters the saloon, pipe in hand, extends the morning greeting with a smile that wins reverence. A strong breeze frolics through every aperture and it is a task to light the tobacco. Ultimately the white-haired patriarch succeeds, and as soon as he returns to his accustomed seat, I was tempted to accost him with a query.

"You're going home, Bishop?" "Yes, for a rest, although really I don't want it," and that smile still adorns his cheerful countenance. Introductions over, he expresses a hope that no formal interview is published. Nature's gentlemen are usually modest, and Bishop Moule does not crave undue publicity. Conversing as to his future, the Bishop said he hoped, please God, that he would be able to return to China, for it is in the land where he has toiled for 53 years that he wishes to die. He hopes to spend the best part of two years in England, and probably will reside with a son in Dorset.

"And during the 53 years you have spent in China, Bishop, you have seen many changes?"

"Yes, very many. I saw the Taipings, and many thought then that the end had come, and China survived it."

"And the present movement in China?"

"Who knows where it may lead the vast empire? Japan had a problem and the Japanese succeeded in a remarkable degree in solving it, but that which faces China is vaster. It almost defies solution. You see by the papers that the people of China clamour for a Parliament. What kind of Parliament can be founded? Why, you see we have in London a Parliament which consists of 600 members, and here in China the problem is how to get representation for ten kingdoms—not one. It practically means multiplying 600 by 10, and the Chinese empire has its Parliament. To my mind it would be easier to get a Parliament for the British empire than for the whole of the Chinese nation."

"But there is a new spirit abroad in China?"

"Yes," readily acknowledged the veteran, "an evidence of this is found in the fact brought recently very vividly to my notice that the Chinese now do not speak of one another as they did in the early days—when I came East first of all. Then it was a case of a man being a Ningpo man, or a Cantonese, &c.; to-day they call and look upon one another as Chinese brothers representing one huge, cumbersome empire. Of course there is really no leader yet for the revolutionaries for the men who sincerely desire reform. Perhaps one will arise, and I am told that a Christian in Singapore is a most ardent advocate of the reform party, and there is always a danger of collision with authority. The movement is wide-spread, and as far as information goes some of the higher officials in the south are not popular with the people. The reason is not far to seek. They are strong men, initiating reforms that breed discontent."

"We touched on home politics, and of Lloyd George's convictions."

"I have discarded politics altogether years ago," said he, "I seemed to think they were not good for anyone. What I really would like to see is that our statesmen and our politicians would work for England and not party. Of course it was refreshing to see Mr. Asquith's endorsement the other day of Mr. Balfour's remarks as to the future of the House of Commons. When I read that I felt that there was still hope for old Britain still."

We talked of the missionary work, of its extent throughout China, of ten bishops now in China alone, of the early struggles of the missionaries, of the Bishops of Victoria 50 years ago and up to date, and the old gentleman has a wealth of reminiscences. "These," said he, "have been published by my brother, who was in China for nearly 50 years. The book was recently published in London. The pipe was cold, the Bishop had been intent on lifting the veil on the dim past. Again was made to light the tobacco, and he stole

off to have a word with a lonely Chinese merchant, who had selected a cosy corner to read a Chinese book.

A few words were exchanged in Chinese, but the Bishop found they could not converse freely—the church dignitary was familiar with the northern dialect, the Chinese came from Canton.

Writing a few characters on the back of a booklet he was reading, he succeeded in making himself intelligible to the Chinese, who greatly appreciated his queries. Then he picked up the book which was being read by the Cantonese and found it was a religious tome and the reader was a Roman Catholic.

A few more words exchanged and they parted most cordially. Thus does the venerable missionary (who has given a lifetime to the propagation of the gospel in China) win the heart of his fellow travellers.

No sat a moment at my side, and a recollection flits across his mind. "I remember when we took Canton, and the Viceroy was a strong man who declared that he would die at his post. But when the crucial moment came he fled. It is not very good, is it?"

"And the future of China, Bishop?"

"Well, I cannot say, but I have asked the same question of former men—foreigners who by long residence and close acquaintance with the desires and aspirations of the people—and they are not despondent, by any means, of the movement which seems to be pulsating the empire to-day. It is moving but where to I don't know yet. There is a tremendous problem to be solved in the East."

OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Indian messages from Simla and Bombay respectively state that the Opium Agreement is considered as good as could have been expected in the circumstances, considering the great pressure that was brought to bear on the Peking Government from outside China. A point which will have to be carefully watched is that no tax should be imposed at the ports of entry, or internally, in violation of Article VII.

Bombay merchants regard the Opium Agreement so far as disclosed as satisfactory. They believe that it gives reasonable security for trade until it vanishes, especially as it imposes a fixed duty in lieu of arbitrary exactions by mandarins.

Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary for India, was asked in the House of Commons to state the result of the negotiations with China respecting the termination of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and he replied that the Treaty with China was signed on Monday, and that the summary of the Treaty (as already published in the "Hongkong Telegraph") could be taken as correct. He said that during the next seven years the revenue of £3,000,000 received by India from the export of opium to China might disappear, but that it would be premature to consider now the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Of reports of highway robbery in the Colony there appears to be no end. This morning we hear of another daring outrage committed yesterday evening near Pokfulam. Our information goes that after nightfall a coolie, employed by the Dairy Farm was returning home from Hongkong when at a lonely part of the road he was set upon by armed robbers who wounded him on the neck and shoulder with some sharp weapon, rifled his pockets, and then decamped. Such depredations have become so rife recently in the Colony that residents are getting weary of venturing abroad in the city outskirts after dark.

A Chinese shopkeeper of 133 Des Vaux Road West, reported to the police that whilst on the lower deck of the Suihai, some one stole a small brown leather bag containing American gold pieces and Mexican dollars, also suite of clothing. The total value was \$3,000.

FOMENT IN CANTON.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 7.

Burning the Wineshops.

At 4 p.m. on the 5th inst., the office of the Spirit Farm in Fatshan was surprised by several hundreds of desperadoes who completely demolished the building. An alarm was given and the police promptly arrived on the scene but had to stand by on account of the excited and tumultuous crowd.

The inactivity of the police greatly encourages the rioters to desperation.

After the destruction of the Spirit Farm building the crowd proceeded to destroy nearly all the wine shops which had already paid the spirit tax to the farmers.

After playing havoc with these shops the mob turned their eyes on a well-known medicine oil shop, Wong Chung Wa. The proprietors of this medicine oil shop were alleged to be interested in the farm. The shop was completely destroyed. The next object of the rioters' frenzied attentions was a rice shop whose proprietors were also alleged to be identified with the running of the Spirit Farm. This shop was pulled down and

Burnt to Atoms.

There were also many houses (occupied by well known merchants and gentry) which shared the same fate. Altogether sixteen shops and houses were reported to have been destroyed.

The burning houses were allowed to burn themselves out, as the rioters prevented the fire brigade from rendering assistance. There were two ring leaders in the riots, each holding a white flag. Whenever the rioters came in to destroy a shop, they left everything untouched and offered themselves to be searched by the pedestrians. The local civil and military forces arrived on the scene with soldiers but were at a loss as to how to deal with the situation. They only ordered the soldiers to fire overhead in order to frighten the rioters, being afraid by firing at them, lest it might make the situation worse.

On the Same Night, the officials and the authorities sent urgent telegrams to the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chan for reinforcement. Early next morning, a military official, Wong Shiu Ping, went personally to Canton to ask the Viceroy for instructions to act in the matter. Yesterday the Brigadier General and the Nam-hoi magistrate led the troops in person to Fatshan to quell the riots. Before the arrival of the reinforcement the rioters continued in their nefarious doings. The people were panic stricken and the shops and houses were all closed, the occupants fearing that calamities might befall them.

As soon as the rioters heard of the reinforcement of troops from Canton, they began to disperse. It is reported that seven soldiers were killed. So far, several arrests have been effected. At present, things are quiet and the shops have resumed business.

Another Account.

Canton, June 7.

From another source, I gather further details of the Fatshan riot. At 4 o'clock on the day in question several small boys threw stones and broken tiles into the office of the Spirit Farm deliberately. The staff of the farm, who were much enraged, came out and assaulted the young vagabonds. At once twenty desperadoes arrived on the scene and took part.

The crowd soon multiplied and made a rush at the farm. All the windows and furniture in the farm were smashed to atoms. After the destruction of the farm, they began to look for the staff with intent to assault them. They, however, had managed to escape to a place of safety. When the trouble was at its height, the sub-prefect arrived on the scene by chair and tried to restore order. He was obliged to leave the chair on account of the

Throng of People and walk. At this stage some rioters, blaming the sub-prefect for having assisted the merchants in the establishment of the Spirit Farm, tore his chair to pieces. He was at last obliged to rush back to his yamen on horseback. It was about 12 a.m. when the rioters started demolishing the

medicine oil shop, Wong Cheung Wa. They throw all the valuable medicine, powder and pills into the street, and afterwards repaired to the houses of the proprietors. On arrival there they saw the gates were closed. By this time the inmates of the condemned houses managed to escape by means of the roofs. The rioters being to

Break-Open the Gates with iron weapons. Resistance was offered by the servants and a free fight ensued.

During the encounter three servants were fatally wounded, and the others had to run for their lives. The last outrage of the rioters was to set fire to these houses. The rioters then turned their attention to the house of the proprietors, who are rice merchants and whom they hold responsible for sending up the price of rice, which is the grievance of the poor people. Fortunately these houses were strongly guarded by braves, servants and farmers. On arrival of the rioters,

A Volley of shots was fired on them and they were forced to retreat. A servant in one of the houses was slightly wounded. In the early hours of the following morning, some police while on patrol duty saw several rioters running about and inciting the people. Three of them were arrested, and escorted to the station.

Ultimately the police inspector had to set free the rioters as the crowd outside were in the act of demolishing the police station. At 10 a.m. next morning, the rioters made for another medicine shop near the temple of the "God of War." Here they inflicted similar damages. All the medicines were thrown into the river at the back of the shop. Reinforcement of soldiers arrived from Canton in the afternoon and the rioters began to disperse.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Ireland and the Colonies.

London, June 2.—The members of the Irish Nationalist party entertained the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions at dinner last night.

Mr. W. B. Redmond, who presided, said that they owed a debt of gratitude to the great countries that had given a home to thousands of Irishmen.

There were no toasts or speeches beyond this, but Irish songs were sung.—"N.C. Daily News."

Declaration of London.

London, June 2.—At the meeting of the Imperial Conference the Declaration of London was discussed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir J. G. Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, supported by Mr. Andrew Fisher, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, regretted that the Dominions had not been consulted.—"N.C. Daily News."

Fighting in Mexico.

Tokyo, June 2.—The Foreign Office publishes a denial of the report that the Japanese Government has made a demand on Mexico for compensation for damages suffered by Japanese during the revolution. No report has been received from Mr. Horiguchi, the Japanese charge d'affaires in Mexico, about the losses sustained by his nationals in Mexico.—"Shanghai Mercury."

Outlook in Portugal.

London, May 27.—Acute fears are entertained in Portugal of a Royalist revolt. There has been an enormous emigration of wealthy people in consequence. The Government is taking precautions and has sent four Regiments with heavy artillery north to defend the frontier. Six warships have also been despatched northwards. The chief danger is believed to be in the Army which, it is feared, may mutiny in order to help the Royalist cause.—"Kobe Herald."

Aerial Navigation in Britain.

London, May 26.—Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, has introduced a bill in Parliament for the control of aerial navigation. The Bill empowers the Home Secretary to forbid certain areas to airmen, at the risk of either a fine or imprisonment. The highest penalty that may be imposed under the proposed Act is a fine of £500 or two years' imprisonment. The Bill is only a temporary measure in view of the Coronation and it will probably be followed by a more comprehensive measure.—"Kobe Herald."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Military Contribution.
A Budget of Questions.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John Dealtry, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, (Registrar-General).
Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.
Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.
Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.
Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes took the oath of allegiance, and took his seat as Colonial Secretary.

Pertinent Questions.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross put the questions standing in his name.

(1.) Is it not a fact that, if the scheme of His Excellency the Governor for devoting half of the margin (i.e., half of the excess of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure exclusive of Military Contribution and Volunteers) to Military Contribution had come into force on the 1st January, 1904, the average annual saving to the Colony on such a scheme for the 7 years from 1904 to 1910 inclusive would only have amounted to about \$75,380? If not, what other figure does the Government suggest as being correct?

(2.) Is it not the fact that, if the Colony had paid a fixed annual contribution of \$1,000,000 during the said period of seven years, the average annual saving to the Colony would have been about \$285,940? If not, what other figure does the Government suggest as being correct?

(3.) Is it not the fact that there is no prospect of the Expenditure of the Colony being decreased during the next few years if our necessary Public Works are to be begun and or proceeded with with reasonable despatch?

(4.) Will not such Expenditure involve the raising of a corresponding Revenue and the payment of a corresponding Military Contribution, if the present method of assessing the latter remains unaltered?

(5.) If the answer to Questions 3 and 4 is in the affirmative, must not the fixed contribution proposed by the Unofficial Members necessarily be advantageous to the ratepayers from a pecuniary point of view, both as compared with the present system and as compared with the half-margin scheme suggested by His Excellency the Governor?

(6.) Will the Government forward the above five questions and answers thereto to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration in connection with the proposal of the Unofficial Members that the Military Contribution should be fixed at an annual sum of \$1,000,000?

The replies read by the Colonial Secretary were as follows:—(1.) The exact figure of the annual average saving should be \$73,330.43. (2.) The exact saving is \$285,940.57. (3. & 4.) The reply is in the affirmative. (5.) Since the average Military Contribution for the past 7 years is stated by the Honourable Member to have been \$1,285,940, its reduction to \$1,000,000 would obviously be a pecuniary gain to the Taxpayers. The proposal made by His Excellency to devote half the margin between Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure to the Military Contribution was based on the assumption of the Military Contribution remaining practically at its present amount. The principle, however, that the Military Contribution should be a percentage of this Margin instead of a percentage of gross revenue was suggested by His Excellency in order to give effect to Mr. Chamberlain's intention that the amount of the Contribution should rise and fall according to the prosperity of the Colony, and in order that

it should not increase in consequence of increased taxation to meet increased expenditure. If therefore it were desired that the average contribution should be decreased by the sum named by the Honourable Member, viz., \$285,940, this result could be obtained by devoting about 38 or 39 per cent. of the Margin to Military Contribution instead of 50 per cent. (6.) The questions and replies will be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State as desired.

Correcting a Mistake.

The Attorney General proposed the first reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Larceny (Amendment) Ordinance, 1909." In his objects and reasons, given at the end of the bill, the Attorney General said:—"Section 4 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1909 was intended 'to bring into force in this Colony certain provisions in the Imperial Larceny Act of 1901' (see Hongkong Hansard, 1909, page 27). The Imperial Act imposes penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years. It is the practice in this Colony to substitute imprisonment with or without hard labour for penal servitude, but to make the term equal in duration to the term of penal servitude, when the provisions of Imperial penal statutes are introduced into the Colony. The departure from this practice was not pointed out when the Ordinance, which this Bill amends, was before the Council in 1909 and was evidently due to an oversight in drafting because the punishment provided by Section 62 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1895, replaced by Section 4 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1909, was seven years' hard labour and because Sections 61, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1895 which are not referred to in Ordinance No. 7 of 1909 (and which were not referred to when the Bill was before the Council) are thereby affected to the extent of cutting down the punishment from seven years to two. 'This Bill is therefore intended to correct what was evidently a mistake.'"

The Council resumed the Committee stage on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896."

The Attorney General moved on behalf of Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk that the word "therefore" and the corresponding Chinese character be omitted from the label on the condensed skimmed milk tins.

H.E. the Governor said that the bill had been read clause by clause and the committee had been adjourned from the last meeting in order to settle the exact form of the words which should contain the views of the Council. They would see in the bill presented that day, that it differed from the original bill in the words in the inverted commas and Chinese character. These had been settled by the Registrar General and the Chinese members of the Council as the best way of giving expression to the words "Machine Skimmed Milk."

The amendment was carried. The Attorney General moved that the Council resume. He said the bill had been passed by the committee, and although some amendments had been made, no member objected. He asked that the bill be read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Other Bills.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Larceny Ordinance (Amendment), 1909." The Attorney General said that was a very short amending ordinance. The objects and reasons fully set out the reasons why the bill had been introduced. The Registrar of Trade Marks had a seal, the inscription of which did not tally with the inscription required by the principal Ordinance. As they were amending the Ordinance, it was easier to have a new seal.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Patents Amendment Ordinance, 1909."

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill entitled an ordinance to amend the Foreign Offenders Detention Ordinance was also read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Ede asked if they could have time to consider the previous ordinance.

His Excellency: Certainly. The principle, generally speaking, refers to Europeans who are brought through this colony, who are in custody, and instead of being transmitted to their native countries, as contemplated in this bill, they are simply sent to their consulates, either in Shanghai or Canton, or wherever it may be. A condition of this bill is that they shall be committed. Well, they have already been committed, and are in custody and the Chief Justice seems to think that the clause can be omitted. It seems that no object is arrived at in the man having to show cause why he should not be committed, when he has already been committed. If any member wishes to have the bill left in committee, of course that can be done.

Hon. Mr. Ede: After that explanation, I do not think I wish to have it postponed.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt asked why a man should have any choice in the matter.

The Attorney General said that before persons were taken to their respective countries, provisions were made for their detention here. If a man committed an offence in Canton, and was not caught until he reached Bangkok, under the Ordinance he would be brought to Canton, where all the witnesses were.

Continuing, the Attorney General said it would be difficult for a magistrate to determine what was a good cause. On the last occasion, he understood that a man said he had been in prison three months, and he considered that just cause why he should be discharged (laughter).

Council adjourned sine die.

A SEQUEL TO BANKRUPTCY.

Seventeen Charges Against Chinaman.

Arising out of the bankruptcy proceedings taken against Ngo Tsz San, who carried on business under the name of the Wo Sang Cheong Kee firm, seventeen charges were laid against him at the Police Court this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood.

The Charge.

Defendant, who carried on business at 8, Connaught Road West, was asked to answer why on several occasions he "unlawfully and knowingly and falsely did forge certain writings," purporting to be the accounts of various persons; why he did not deliver certain books and documents at the bankruptcy proceedings; why, after four months after the presentation in bankruptcy attempted to account for the papers of the firm by fictitious losses; why he falsified the rough cash book and why he made material misstatements in his statement of affairs in bankruptcy, with intent to defraud.

Prosecution and Defence.

Such was the charge. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of the Official Receiver, and Mr. D. Almada represented defendant.

CONSTABLE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Between 7 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. yesterday a box of clothing valued 70 dollars was stolen from 14 Haiphong Road, Kowloon. Another robbery was perpetrated in Pokfulam Road by three Chinese. A constable gave chase, but was set upon by thieves. They injured him so badly that he had to be removed to the Hospital. Just previously a farm employe had been held up. He was stripped of his clothing.

The French Mail of the 9th May was delivered in London yesterday.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. D. Barnes, the new Colonial Secretary, who arrived yesterday by s.s. Arendin is staying at Government House.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Warren Barnes, a copy of the King's letter to the nation, which has been published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hotel Dispute.

To-day's Evidence.

In the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott the case was continued in which Mr. Fred. Reichmann sued Mrs. Maria Uschmann claiming an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the Station Hotel, Kowloon, alleged to be in breach of a covenant regarding the sale of the Grand Hotel, and also for damages for breach of the covenant.

Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner appeared in support of the plaintiff's case and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Reader Harris defended.

Mr. A. B. Crow, father-in-law of the plaintiff, said that until 1907, when he retired, he was in charge of the Land Board Office in Sydney, and was a Justice of the Peace for New South Wales. He was introduced to Mrs. Uschmann in May, 1908, by Mr. Hazeland, the architect. She wrote witness a letter offering to sell the hotel for \$30,000, witness and his son-in-law saw Mr. Beavis, and witness paid \$3,000 as deposit for the sale. Defendant told him that she had most of the German trade. When the assignment was made, he saw that it contained the restrictive clause, and the defendant on learning that such a covenant was inserted in the deed became very excited, and objected to it. Witness said he would not pay a cent more and would not proceed with the sale unless the clause was inserted. Ultimately the defendant consented. Mr. Beavis asked plaintiff if he would have any objection to her starting a boarding-house or any such establishment in the event of her becoming poor, and he said he could not. Mrs. Uschmann asked for a letter to that effect, and when Mr. Beavis remarked, in the absence of defendant, that the letter would not effect the assignment, witness accepted the assurance of Mr. Beavis. Subsequently witness had a conversation with Mrs. Uschmann, who said that the hotel was the property of herself, her husband and others.

Mr. O. E. Owen, proprietor of the Grand Carlton Hotel, said that until last year he was proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel. Witness said he served the defendant and her husband in running the Occidental Hotel in 1904. The licence was held by the husband but the defendant had charge of the management. It was his opinion that the Station Hotel would compete with the Grand because of the defendant's long association with the hotel business and her intimate knowledge of the German community. The German customers used to call her "Mother" as a pet name. The case was still proceeding when we went to press.

Aunt and Nephew at Variance.

At the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning, Yeung Ho Shui sued Yeung Sui Chi for \$603.60, for money lent.

Mr. F. B. J. Bowley appeared for plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. D. Stevenson.

Mr. Bowley said the case was more or less a family affair between a widow and her nephew. He understood that defendant admitted holding the money, which was received by defendant on March 9, 1910.

Mr. Stevenson, in reply, said his client denied receiving any money from plaintiff on that date.

Mr. Bowley said the point to be tried was to whom the money belonged.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

A GORDON RELIC.

A Cairo message to a home paper states that Major-General Sir John Maxwell has received from an Italian who has just come from Khartum General Gordon's cigar case. The case is a plain brown leather one and has evidently seen much service, although it is in good condition. As the outer portion is pulled back the name "O. E. (G.) Gordon" in black ink is seen. When Sir John Maxwell received the case there were two cigars in it.

Rev. T. M. Ross: The world is a good deal better than the Church sometimes fears.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Writing from 60, Old Broad Street, E.C., Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—

Silver.—During April the range of prices for cash silver, though small, was considerably wider than during the preceding month—namely, 5-8, as against 1-4 of a penny. This was owing to a speculative movement in China, connected with the completion of the agreement for the £10,000,000 loan, a portion of which is to be used for the establishment of an Imperial currency. We append statistics:—

Highest price 24 15-16d. for cash, 25 1-16d. for 2 months.

Lowest price 24 5-16d. for cash, 24 1-2d. for 2 months.

Average price 24.594 for cash, 24.747 for 2 months.

On 10 days, 2 months silver was fixed at a premium of 3-10d, and on 13 at 1-8d.

Now, in recent times, has the position of

Silver Been So Involved

in speculation. For more than a year a huge amount varying between £2,500,000 and £4,000,000 has been in the hands of Indian speculators; the quotation now stands below the average price at which this silver was acquired, and the operators are out of pocket a year's interest at a high rate. The Chinese speculation, referred to above, which has arisen in the last few weeks is, as it were, piling Pelion on Ossa, and it is a fair estimate that £5,000,000 out of the £7,000,000 of the world's stock in China, Bombay and London, has been bought and held with a view to secure a profit on its re-sale. Notwithstanding this enormous speculative position, it is not wise to assume that the price of silver will not be maintained or even rise; but it is discreet, in the face of such abnormal circumstances, occasionally to review the situation. If speculative hopes are well founded, the market will pay the pipor, but if not, the speculators must find the money.

The attitude of the Indian Government, which is fully alive to the market conditions, and the recent legislation in regard to

Indian Currency Matters.

do not suggest that any purchase of silver is contemplated in the immediate future. The up-country demand in India does not attain such figures as to hold out such encouragement for the speedy reduction of Bombay stocks. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in sight except the projected Chinese new currency on which the speculator can pin his hopes, and even the effect of this is at present nebulous. Neither the practicability of the scheme, the success of which depends as much on the people of China as on their Government, nor the extent of the necessary silver purchases in the course of its operation, can yet be divined.

Admitting that about 24 pence is a fair price in normal conditions—when we remember that production is barely increasing, this figure does not seem excessive—anyone desirous of forming a judgment on the future of silver would do well to consider the following propositions: Whether the absorption of £5,000,000 by the Chinese Government out of speculative stocks, apart from silver already used and

Available for Currency

in that country, is likely to occur within a reasonable time, or failing absorption of the whole amount, whether conditions in India warrant a fair hope that the balance will be taken off the market. Should the event prove unfavourable, the interest incurred by each year of delay adds at least three-half-pence to the price paid for the accumulated stocks, and meanwhile, the speculator is exposed to the possibility of a bad Indian or Chinese harvest upsetting his calculations to an irretrievable degree.

At the present moment, the market looks fairly steady, and may continue to be, but that should not prevent producers and others from bearing in mind that the price is artificial and frequently subject to manipulation whilst immense stocks are in existence, and that a certain amount of danger must always attach to the situation. On the day following the issue of our letter, sales from China caused a fall of 3s. 16d., but since then the market has been inclined to be steady. The purchases for the United States Treasury disinclined American producers to sell with any freedom.

Instructions.

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Advertisements

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,
the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central
(corner of Lee House Street).

THE FOLLOWING

VERY VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY
situate at Victoria in the Colony of
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All those Two Pieces or Parcels of
Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and registered in the Land Office res-
pectively as MARINE LOT NO. 264
and MARINE LOT NO. 265 TO-
gether with the messuages thereon
known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, Praya,
Kennedy Town. Annual Crown rent
payable in respect of Marine Lot No.
264, \$182.00, and in respect of
Marine Lot No. 265, \$208.00. Area,
Marine Lot No. 264, 18,361 Square
feet, Marine Lot No. 265, 14,805
Square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots are held for
the unexpired residue of the term of
999 years commencing on the 24th day
of June, 1887.

For further particulars and condi-
tions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES and
MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to

MESSRS. HUGHES and HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. \$1183

We are kindly informed by
Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co.,
that their London cable to-day
states that the price of Para
Rubber is 4s. 4d. per lb. Last
evening the Rubber Market closed
firm.

Complaints are still rife re-
garding the prevalence of street
gambling in the Colony. The
other day one of the most in-
terested spectators in a game of
pitch and toss in Des Vaux Road
Central was a Chinese looking in
uniform. There is not much
wrongfulness in a game of pitch
and toss but when a passing-by
pedestrian gets hit in the eye by
a spinning coin he has some reason
for complaint.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [7

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case con-
taining 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen
pints.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84

Today's
Advertisement

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon, where
each Consignment will be sorted out
Mark by Mark and delivery can be
obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mar-
mor."

From Australia ex s.s. "Mooltan."

From Calcutta ex s.s. "Sonall."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I.

S. N. and B. & P. Co.'s
Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless instructions are given to the
contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst.,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected
by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's ser-
vitors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas,
at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thurs-
days. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [7

PURE,

REFRESHING,

WHOLESOME

THE

IDEAL

SUMMER

DRINK.



Only 40 cents per bottle.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1911.

LOG BOOK.

After Six Years.

There is nothing of the promptness of the British Admiralty Court about the tribunals appointed in Russia to consider claims for compensation in the case of merchant vessels sunk during the war between that country and Japan. Year after year their arguments and deliberations drag their slow length along, until, after an inordinate delay, a decision is arrived at. So it befel that after six years a most welcome piece of good news has been conveyed to Lloyd's. In 1905 the s.s. *Princess Maroo*, of the East Asiatic Line, was sunk by the Russian cruiser *Torok*. She was covered here against the war risk for £70,000 on hull alone, and underwriters settled the loss long ago, putting forward a claim against the Russian Government. The justice of the claim has now been admitted by the Supreme Court, and last Wednesday underwriters' lawyers received a cable from St. Petersburg stating that funds in settlement of their claims on hull had been paid into the bank. This is a splendid salvage, and underwriters are now awaiting with confidence a similar reimbursement on the cargo.

Stranding of the Knight of the Garter.

An official inquiry has been held into the stranding of the steamer *Knight of the Garter* in Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, on February 17. The Court found that the master, who knew that Bluff Harbour was a compulsory pilotage port, entered the south harbour contrary to the sailing directions in the "New Zealand Pilot," without first securing the services of a pilot. While that was not such a wilful default as to call for his certificate being dealt with, it was a great error of judgment, and the Court ordered him to pay £40 towards the cost of the inquiry.

The Court further found that the look-out service of Bluff Harbour Board, maintained at Stirling Point, was wanting in efficiency. If the look-out men had had their duties better defined it was probable that the initial mistake of the master would have been rectified in time to have averted the disaster. The harbour-master, after the stranding, showed lack of foresight in not leaving a pilot on board the vessel and in not having the tug in close attendance to assist when the tide began to make. The Harbour Board being thus found in default was ordered to pay the balance of the costs, £9 13s. 5d.

Hadjji Abbas, the master of the "Benut," was fined \$10 and costs at Singapore by the senior magistrate, Mr. Firmstone, for working cargo on Sunday. The owner of the steamer, Goh Eng Loon, was cautioned and was ordered to pay the cost of the summons.

Captain Dun of the "Sappho," from Kelantan, on arrival at Singapore reports that he received information from Captain Jesson of the s.s. "Yugala" that he had passed a floating wreck of a Malay junk on May 29th lying one mile off shore, fourteen miles north of Trengganu. The wreck is dangerous to navigation.

Three obsolete warships were sold by auction at Chatham Dockyard last month. The *Fratulger*, battleship, was sold for £25,000. The vessel cost £319,168 to build and equip in 1887. The *Pique*, second-class cruiser, was sold to a Dutch shipbreaking company for £11,500. The *Tribune*, a second-class cruiser, realised £10,500.

Capt. H. L. Allen, master of the "Ning Chow," is making his last voyage in the "Ning Chow." He will have command of the new Blue Funnel liner "Nestor," which is now building for the Liverpool-Victoria trade. The "Nestor" starts on her maiden voyage from Liverpool late this autumn. She is the tenth steamer built by the Blue Funnel line especially for the Liverpool-Victoria service.

THE TRUTH.

"Do you think I am really your affinity?" asked Solomon's nine hundred and eighty-fifth wife, coquettishly.

"My dear," said the wisest man, "you are one in a thousand."

Entertainment.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

NOW SHOWING AN EXCLUSIVE RANGE

of SUMMER WASHING CUSHION COVERS

in all sizes in IRISH LAWN. HAND EMBROIDERED LACE, etc.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1911. [1013]

DEAR TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m.	Every 10 min.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	15 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

Week Days.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement.

at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers.

and Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to

Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of

Electric Goods and Machinery

'PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central.

Managing Proprietor:

C. LAURITSEN.

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Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LO'DON, VIA DEHLI, Noon, See Special

UNUAL PORTS OF CALL Capt. H. S. Drakeham, 10th June, Advertisement.

LONDON & ANTWERP, Niles, About, Freight and

WERP, 8' PONS, PRIMO, O'MBO, Capt. E. F. Daly, n.m.n., 15th June, Passage.

PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, About, Freight and

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, Capt. C. D. Goldenhilt, 15th June, Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALERMO, About, Freight only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, Capt. J. B. Ferguson, 22nd June, Freight only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th June 1911. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STRAITS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, NAGA, YOKOHAMA, Capt. J. R. Hermann, 17,000, About WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

MANILA, YAP, MARON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Capt. L. Klingk, 6,750, SATURDAY, 17th June, at Daylight.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA, Capt. F. Iscke, 6,100, About TUESDAY, 27th June.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN, Capt. P. Somhill, 5,050, End of June.

All the steamers of the German Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [7]

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Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

TRAMSHIP, CAPTAIN, LEAVING:

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 a.m.

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Roach... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

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To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain G. F. Hudon, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [1167]

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